LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 30, 1926

BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT
AFFIDAVITS TELL OF GUNPLAY
ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN WORKERS
FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS
ACQUIRING A REPUTATION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

ARABIC
ARMENIAN
BOHEMIAN
CHINESE
CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN
DANISH
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FRENCH
GAELIC
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JAPANESE
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday. Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple .

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1926 No. 26

British Labor Movement

By Len De Caux, Brookwood Graduate, Staff of the Illinois Miner.

IX. THE FIRST LABOR GOVERNMENT.

The British Labor party assumed office as the government of Great Britain in January, 1924. Formed in 1900 by a trade union movement which despaired of protecting its interests through the two old parties, it increased its representation in Parliament in the twenty-three years from two members in 1900 to 191 in 1924. But while its general rise was rapid, the most spectacular increase in power of the Labor party occurred after the war. Between the elections of 1918 and 1922 it doubled its vote and nearly tripled its representation in Parliament.

The dramatic successes of labor in the 1922 election, which raised the party to the position of "His Majesty's position" and relegated the formerly powerful Liberal party to the rank of third party, coupled with the widespread discontent of the workers generally, caught as they were in an unprecedented industrial depression, thoroughly frightened the British employing interests. They immediately launched a large-scale anti-socialist campaign, raising the bogey of a Socialist and red menace throughout the country with all the methods of misrepresentation familiar to labor-baiters the world over, and making Socialism a major campaign issue in the elections which followed the next year.

This huge propaganda campaign to paint the Labor party red seems only to have encouraged the workers to support it more strongly, for the elections of December, 1923, increased the labor representation in Parliament from 142 to 191. The Conservative party now had only 258 members of Parliament, and could not control the government if the 158 Liberal party members chose to combine with the Labor party against it. This the Liberals did in January, 1924, by voting for the Labor party's motion of noconfidence, and the Conservative government was overthrown by a vote of 328 to 256. The King then called upon Ramsay MacDonald, as leader of the opposition, to form a new cabinet.

The weakness of this Labor government will be immediately apparent, for it was entirely dependent upon the good graces of the Liberal party, which could overthrow it at any time by joining forces with the Conservatives. All through the nine months in which Labor held office there was perpetual friction between the Liberals and Labor, and it was impossible for the Labor party to put through any straight labor legislation.

Liberals Desert.

In spite, however, of the extremely cautious policy of the Labor government, which pressed none of its major socialistic planks and contented itself with a program which differed little from that of the Liberal party, the latter finally tired of keeping a rival party in office, and in the fall of 1924 a united vote of the Liberal and Conservative parties overthrew the government.

The incident which provoked the fall of the Labor government is indicative of the lengths to which this government, whose advent had been warned against as a "red menace," went to dissociate itself from all hint of radicalism. The Labor attorney-general actually instituted prosecution proceedings against a Communist editor, J. R. Campbell of the Workers' Weekly, for writing an article urging the troops not to shoot upon strikers if called upon to act in industrial disputes. This was a bad blunder, for the carrying through of this prosecution would have led to a wide breach in the labor ranks, since there is naturally considerable union sentiment against being shot down, and it seemed incredible that a labor government should have instituted such proceedings. The prosecution was withdrawn, but the incident provided an excuse for the Liberals and Conservatives to combine against the government, charging it with interfering with the course of justice from purely political motives.

The Campaign.

In the elections which followed, the anti-labor forces made use of an alleged letter from Zinovieff of the Communist International to the British Communists, which the British foreign office while still under Labor control had blunderingly accepted as genuine and made an issue of with the Russian government, to raise a red scare as their chief election issue. The letter has since been shown to be a forgery by a Trades Union Congress investigation, but the damage was done. The Conservative party was returned to power with a huge majority, and the Labor representation declined from 191 to 151. However, although the Conservatives reaped great benefit from this forgery, the Labor defeat was more apparent than real.

Few concrete achievements can be credited to the Labor government in its internal policy, because with the slow movement of the parliamentary machinery most of even those measures which could obtain Liberal support were still waiting for final passage into law in the fall session, for which Labor was destined to be out of office. Compared with other governments, however, Labor showed a good record of efficiency. Despite its position as a minority government it managed to put through a greatly improved housing program, to enlarge the scope and improve the quality of national educational work, to put through an agricultural program which in some degree improved the position of the exploited agricultural laborers, and to effect changes in the unemployment insurance laws to the benefit of unemployed workers, whose number, incidentally, decreased by 100,000 while labor was in office. The Philip Snowden budget, which was enacted into law, was by many considered as a Liberal triumph, for it received the whole-hearted support of the Liberal party, which considered it to be the full expression of its own fiscal principles.

Labor measures which were blocked by the combined opposition of Liberals and Conservatives included an amendment to the Factory acts, a 48-hour bill, bills for the restriction of excessive rents and the taxation of land values, and a bill, sponsored by the Miners' union, for the nationalization of the mines.

In foreign policy the Labor government made some notable departures. One of its first official acts after entering office was to give full and unconditional recognition of soviet Russia, a recognition for which the unions had long been clamoring, both because of the widespred labor sympathy with the Russian revolition, which had shown itself when the whole movement rallied as a unit to prevent war with Russia a few years before, and because of the benefits which British labor expected to receive in reduced unemployment from increased trade facilities between the two countries. Following recognition, the government started an Anglo-Russian conference which finally effected an agreement. This agreement was, however, never ratified owing to the departure of Labor from office.

The other most notable departure of the government in foreign policy was the work of Ramsay MacDonald, as foreign minister, for the ratification of the Dawes plan, culminating in the London agreement between the powers. No sooner was the Dawes report published than Ramsay MacDonald accepted it as the basis of the Labor government's policy, and he was the agent most instrumental in securing its ratification. While this action secured him the approval of the American financial interests, and was hailed as a great achievement by a number of European governments, it has been bitterly criticized by large sections of British labor, notably the miners, who have suffered considerably from the competition of German miners, whose conditions have been kept at a miserable level under the Dawes scheme. This criticism came to a head in the Scarborough convention of the Trades Union Congress last year, where a resolution denouncing the Dawes plan was carried by a large majority.

Disappointment has been considerable with the failure of the Labor government to take a clear-cut labor stand on many issues, and since its fall there has been a notable swing in favor of industrial action and a tendency on the part of the trade union movement to adopt a much more radical stand in compensation for the conservative policies of the Labor party. Some friction arose between the party and the unions during the former's tenure of office due to its failure to consult the Trade Union Congress sufficiently and to its adoption of the attitude of mediator in labor disputes rather than of aggressive sponsor of the labor demands. In the considerable number of industrial disputes that came to a head while it was in office, including a strike of locomotive engineers, a lockout of shipyard workers, a strike of 100,000 building workers, and strikes of dock workers and London streetcar and bus men, the general policy of the Labor government was to set up courts of inquiry for public investigation of the matters in dispute. The friction that arose between the industrial and political wings of the movement must not be exaggerated, however, for it has at no time taken on proportions even remotely approaching a split, but it is chiefly instructive in relation to the divergent tendencies which were so strikingly revealed in 1925 at the Scarborough Trades Union Congress and the Liverpool Labor party conference respectively.

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LABOR LIFE INSURANCE.

By Matthew Woll.

President the Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

At the beginning of this year the American people were in debt to the banks and insurance companies of the country to the staggering extent of $122,000,000,000 or more. That is more than the mind can visualize in dollars.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly pointed out that those who control the credit of a people control much of the life activity of that people.

On September 30, 1925, fifty-two insurance companies doing about 90 per cent of the insurance business of the country, had loans outstanding amounting to $10,381,000,000. These figures represent billions of dollars—not mere millions! By the close of the year they had run the figure up to eleven billions and it is now doubtless close to twelve billions. This represents close to one-fourth of the money loaned by banks and shows to what extent insurance companies are a power in the industrial and social world—to what extent they hold a pseudo ownership over the heads of our people.

Those who loan money may, to a large extent, determine the policies and course of action of those who borrow money. For example, not long ago certain insurance companies announced they would loan no more money on certain types of building. I am not branding their policy as right or wrong. I am simply showing their power to shape the actions of others.

Insurance companies hold mortgages amounting to $1,871,000,000 on American farms. Policy holders have borrowed $1,271,000,000. Insurance companies have loans approximating $5,000,000 outstanding on city building developments and property. That this vast credit power exerts a strong influence over wage earners is beyond question.

It is a further amazing fact that less than 300 life insurance companies have more assets than 30,000 national banks, state banks and trust companies combined.

Through loans, through potential credit power, through affiliations, through group insurance policies and in other ways, the insurance companies of the country exert their influence.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company will bring into the hands of the workers themselves as much as possible of the credit power created by their own savings and accumulated resources. Every labor organization in the country ought to be alert to the importance of this new labor enterprise, its possible power for labor and its power to bring to the country an influence for good that will extend into every community where it does business.

In addition to this it will provide insurance at a figure as near cost as possible, consistent with safety and compliance with law, at the same time earning a profit for those who invest in its stock.

Trade union organizations have before them, through this company, one of their most attractive opportunities to add to the power and prestige of the labor movement for the benefit of wage earners and our citizenship generally.

Study the startling figures which I have presented and act at once to bring the Union Labor Life Insurance Company into the field as a force for good in the financial world as well as in the insurance field.

END SIX-DAY STRIKE.

Los Angeles cleaners and dyers, who have been on strike for the past six days, returned to work Wednesday morning following a compromise effected the night before between a committee of the union and officials of the Los Angeles Dyers and Cleaners Plant Owners' Association. The agreement provided that the workers will receive shorter hours and slight increase in pay.

AFFIDAVITS TELL GUNPLAY.

Affidavits from former employees of William A. Mundell, head of a private detective agency, telling of alleged instructions to "get" certain union leaders and relating of "gun practice" with silencers, were introduced in the hearing on the Industrial Association's petition for an injunction against the Carpenters' Union. Seven affidavits filed by the defendants related to the so-called molders' war. One asserted that Mundell had boasted that he controlled the Chief of Police, while the Industrial Association controlled the courts.

Thomas R. Hilbourn in his affidavit said he went into Mundell's employ in October, 1922, and received instructions "to get Frank Brown," the latter an executive of the Molders' Union, who was shot some time later.

"Mundell said he wanted to keep trouble stirred up and that if he did not he would lose his job and 'Black Jack' Jerome would get it," the affidavit states. Later preparations were made for the shooting of Brown and Hilbourn and a man named Meyers were sent to a theatrical costumer on Market street to purchase spirit gum and crepe hair to be used as disguises."

A man known as W. Shemwell, whom Mundell characterized as "one of the best pistol shots in America," was enlisted for the mission, and one night, equipped with the "false mustaches," they cruised around in an automobile looking for Brown, the document states.

When Mundell was asked what plans had been made for their defense in the event they were caught, Mundell told them that "the Industrial Association controls the courts and I control Chief of Police O'Brien," Hilbourn states in the affidavit.

During these preparations the man Shemwell had revealed a plan of "extracting bullets and substituting buckshot that would make him look like a sieve."

Ralph Gilliland, in his affidavit, states that while in Mundell's employ he overheard a conversation between Mundell and De Jung, "an officer of the Industrial Association," in which De Jung commented that he wanted "an agency that would put the fear of God into the strikers."

Later, he said, he acted as chauffeur many times for Albert E. Boynton, during which Boynton commented that similar methods to the shootings of strike breakers would be used by the association.

James Edward Noblet, who said he was in Mundell's employ for twenty months, presented an affidavit telling how he was one of a gang that cruised around in the plan to shoot Brown.

"Shemwell and a man named Machado went to the Marina one evening and tested out a 30-30 rifle fitted with a Maxim silencer. Mundell and Shemwell agreed that this was the rifle to be used in the shooting," the affidavit states.

A. J. McDonald, in his affidavit, told of coming here from Los Angeles to Mundell's employ, and when inquiring if men were to be shot was told by Mundell: "No, we are just going to sprinkle a little buckshot into them."

Harry Smith, in an affidavit, gives corroborating testimony.

Restraint of trade through refusal of the Industrial Association to release building materials to contractors employing only union men and a direct conspiracy to shoot union officials are charged in an affidavit introduced by sixteen union leaders and members. The charges are similar to those made before the Board of Supervisors several weeks ago.

Those signing this affidavit are A. J. Mooney, Norman H. McLean, F. P. Nicholas, Robert Cairns, Martin L. Bavage, Alfred J. Gallaway, Paul Clifford, Everett Hale, James E. Rickets, W. A. Sherwood, Fred H. Fewster, F. E. Lawson, Frank C. Evans, D. H. Ryan, George Cook and Benjamin Maley.

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STORES IN
SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY ALAMEDA BURLINGAME SAN MATEO PALO ALTO VALLEJO

HIGH PAY BRINGS EFFICIENCY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Illustrating the truism that higher wages mean greater efficiency, the average yearly earnings of wage workers in the pulp and paper mills of Ontario were $285 greater than in Quebec, yet the value added by the bill process per wage employee was $433 greater in Ontario than in Quebec. This fact emerges from an analysis of a recent report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The average yearly wage was $1312 in Ontario, and $1027 in Quebec. The net produce per wage employee—that is, the value of the product at the mill door, less the cost of raw materials—was $4408 in Ontario and $3975 in Quebec.

The average yearly earnings of salaried employees was $2542 in Ontario and $2415 in Quebec. Including salaried workers, the net product per employee was $3963 in Ontario and $3547 in Quebec.

Ontario had 39 pulp and paper mills with a capital of $133,749,000; Quebec, 47 mills with a capital of $191,519,000. The average capitalization per mill was $4,074,000 in Quebec and $3,429,000 in Ontario. In so far as the capitalization is a measure, Quebec has the larger average establishment; also a larger proportion of Quebec mills are of recent construction, and doubtless of up-to-date equipment.

An interesting fact is that capital in both provinces received almost exactly the same proportion of the value added by the manufacturing process. This seems to throw a certain light on the indifference of capital to any constructive wage philosophy. The following comparative data are therefore worth study:

	Ontario	Quebec
Gross product	$62,988,000	$74,895,000
Raw materials	29,147,000	27,982,000
Net produce	$33,851,000	$46,913,000
Wages	$10,050,000	$12,117,000
Salaries	2,187,000	3,499,000
Capital's share	$21,584,000	$31,294,000
Percentage of capital investment	16.1	16.3

Capital controls these percentages of the value added by the mill process, after paying salaries and wages. It has, however, to meet various other expenditures, such as taxes, before paying dividends.

Now it might appear that Quebec capital's lower wage policy was justified, in that it received a fractionally larger share of the product. Capital is as well employed in Quebec from the standpoint of returns as in Ontario; but the charge lies against Quebec capital that it is making a relatively inefficient use of labor, tothe disadvantage of labor itself. In Quebec 43 per cent more capital and 53 per cent more persons were employed, but the mill production was only 38 per cent greater than in Ontario.

If the Quebec pulp and paper industry had made as efficient use of capital and labor as the industry in Ontario did, the Quebec industry might have released 3800 workers for other production in the province. Here is the cardinal sin of the low wage philosophy—the fact that, as compared with Ontario, the pulp and paper industry of Quebec is using an undue share of capital and labor, and, to that extent, withholding capital and labor from other industries that ought to be developed for the general good.

It may be said that if Quebec mills had paid the Ontario wage and thereby developed the Ontario standard of efficiency, the only result would have been to throw several thousands of men out of work. But if that view represents the necessary or only possible outcome, the whole labor movement, with its high wage philosophy, rests on a fallacy, and efficiency and economy are mischievous principles.

CONFERENCE ON SAFETY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Plans for nation-wide co-operation of all elements in industry to prevent industrial accidents, which yearly kill and maim many thousands of American workers, were discussed at a three-day industrial accident conference held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, at the call of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis. Safety workers from all over the United States attended.

Resolutions were adopted calling for the complete gathering of all data on accidents, which the conference agreed was the foundation on which any national structure of accident prevention work must be reared. The resolutions urged that data should be gathered by co-operation between state labor departments and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

Unionism Only Protection.

Among representatives of organized labor present at the conference was Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who told the safety workers that the toilers would get protection from industrial accidents only through the power of organization. He said:

"In the light of the terrible toll in both fatal and non-fatal accidents which the workers now suffer after so many years of accident prevention laws, accident prevention policies conceived and applied by the employers, and accident prevention movements of many kinds, it is apparent to me that the workers will probably never be adequately protected until they protect themselves by strong trade union."

Using Secretary Davis' estimate that 85 per cent of industrial accidents are preventable, Mr. Morrison pointed out that of the 77 that it is estimated are killed and of the 8331 hurt every working day annually, 64 die needlessly and 7080 are hurt needlessly.

Makes War Comparison.

"If the United States were at war," continued Mr. Morrison, "and reports from the front declared that every day 77 soldiers were killed, 64 of whose lives could be saved by proper military safeguards—if such reports came from the military battle front, there would be a nation-wide protest and a wholesale impeachment of the responsible military authorities.

"An illustration from the coal mining industry will throw light on the responsibility of employers and state governments.

"In the last ten years more than 25,000 miners have been killed in coal mine explosions in the United States. Competent experts declare that rock-dusting is a well-known, thoroughly-tested and adequate method of preventing coaldust explosions.

Few Operators Use Method.

"The United States Bureau of Mines began its experiments with rock-dusting prior to 1911. It has urged the universal adoption of this method to save the lives of coal miners. But in a bulletin on the subject, the Bureau of Mines says:

"'Only a few operators in the United States—one in Colorado, several in Illinois—have adopted this plan, and they to but a limited extent.'

"Rock-dusting can be made compulsory by state legislatures. The responsibility for mine accidents due to explosions rests, therefore, on the private corporations which own the mines and refuse to install rock-dusting, and also on legislatures which refuse to enact compulsory legislation."

Co-operation Necessary.

Ethelbert Stewart, commissioners of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said:

"This is our first attempt to bring together at one time all the elements interested in this subject. Co-operation between insurance companies, safety organizations and accident prevention bureaus is absolutely necessary.

"What the Department of Labor wants is to act as a clearing house, to gather statistics from separate industries and then broadcast them again to industry, so as to give a uniform national picture.

"Industry owes it to its dead, just as truly as the nation owes it to its wounded, to let the injured employee know why he is injured, to tell his destitue family why he was killed on the job."

Accident Prevention Pays.

Secretary Davis expressed his confidence in the humanitarian instincts of the American employer, but added:

"If we had no humanitarian reason for protecting our human machines from the needless annual toll of breakage, the hard economic sense of the country must in time drive us to the hard business principle of saving money by saving men."

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ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN WORKERS.

How to organize the flappers, the non-flappers, and the mature women workers was one of the concerns of the National Women's Trade Union League at its annual convention in Kansas City recently.

On the all-important question of meeting the younger industrial woman on her own ground and winning her to organization, some of the suggestions were:—meeting in attractive quarters, furnishing the fun impulse, providing dances and social opportunities generally, and making the young girls' men friends welcome—in other words, lightening and modifying the more serious purposes of the union to the youthful demand for a good time without sacrificing the more serious and important aspects of union procedure—which, it is generally conceded, can be worked in in homeopathic doses after the social background is provided as a magnet.

Among the older and more stable groups, also among the professional types of workers such as stenographers, teachers, etc., the experiment has been successfully tried in distributing the responsibility of membership—that is, in giving everybody some work to do, making them feel responsible for some particular function of the union, whether it be organization, entertainment, educational activities or what.

Older Women.

Probably as difficult a group to handle as the extremely young worker, in the opinion of the committee on organization, is the somewhat older woman who has been many years in the industry, who has either become embittered by the discontent engendered by poor conditions, or has become apathetically contented and unwilling to risk even the poor security of a poor job.

"This type of workers is by no means amenable to the rather obvious devices which we have set for as designed to attract the flapper," said Miss Julia O'Connor, president of the Telephone Operators' Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, chairman of the committee.

"If she has had an experience with unionism which has not been entirely happy and successful, she is especially difficult to convert. On the other hand, she has the capacity when won to the cause to furnish the backbone of the union, to intelligently accomplish its work, and to guide and advise the younger members. Her allegiance is of great importance, and while we are able to offer no blue prints as to the means of securing her affiliation, we recommend the most earnest and constructive attention to the problem of bringing her into membership."

Personal Leadership.

"Argue as we may for rank and file control of organization," the report continues, "the labor movement, like every other human endeavor, wins its way to success very frequently on personal, magnetic and vital leadership. The women's labor movement needs leadership of this type. Such leaders can contribute more than any other single factor to the organization of women and to the successful conduct of unionism. They make the difference between dull and sparkling meetings, between dead mediocrity in union procedure, or so interesting and alert a method of carrying out even the most routine of union affairs, as to enliven and enthuse the membership.

"Within the experience of every one of us is the picture of unions which have been held together and carried on to prosperity by sheer magnetism and courage of one individual. The committee appreciates that humans of such qualifications are rare, and our recommendation is the rather trite one that where such women are available they be given every opportunity which the movement affords to equip themselves for service in the union. We would like to note also that such high type individuals are apt to be beyond the average in sensing the spiritual qualities of the labor movement and to be won to its service on that score."

Race Prejudice.

To what extent race prejudice is a barrier to organization; whether the organizer should belong to the dominant race group among the workers; whether a young organizer is necessary for successful work among the younger workers; whether a man or woman organizer is better qualified to handle women—these were questions upon which the committee offered no ready-made solutions, partly because they are influenced to such a degree by community conditions, by the trade, by the personality of the organizer, and many other reservations.

A point upon which the committee did make recommendation was the isolation and loneliness of the organizer's job.

"We believe that the present lone and desolate procedure of sending one individual into an unorganized territory to battle alone not only against the hardships and discouragements of the situation but against her own forlornness and isolation, is a waste of time and money," said Miss O'Connor in her report.

Group Method.

"We plead most earnestly for the recognition of the advantages of the group method of organization, the conference method, the revival method, by whatever name it may be known, the method which is being increasingly employed of carrying on 'Labor Forward' campaigns in various communities with the concentration in their community of a number of organizers, both men and women, not only to share the hard work of the organizing campaign but to furnish each other with the renewed courage and faith which comes of such association. The committee recommends most definitely that this method be adopted on every possible occasion and that we preach to other labor organizations the value of this method."

A clergyman whose wife is noted for her extreme plainness was lecturing a Sunday School class of boys on politeness. "When a plate of apples is passed to you," he said, "never take the best-looking one."

From the back row came in a low tone: "I'll bet that's the way he picked his wife."—Springfield Union.

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FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS.

A Study in Human Relations in the Labor Movement.

By A. J. Muste
Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

II. Further Contradictions.

(The first article in this series appearing last week, discussed the anomaly of the trade union leader who must be both the general of a fighting army and the chairman of a democratic town meeting.)

There is a second contradiction inherent in the very nature of a union which to my mind further helps to account for the frequency and bitterness of the internal strife with which it is torn. On the one hand the union accepts the existing order of business and industry and then it bargains with the employer for wages, hours and conditions of work for its membership. As such it is a conservative force; it is itself a vested interest; it has a stake in the existing order.

On the other hand, the union flatly refuses to accept the existing order and is a constant threat to it. It stands for the closed shop, but with the closed shop what has become of freedom of contract? If it really has the power is there any reason to think that in its demands for wages—"more and more and more"—it will stop short of eliminating speculative profits altogether? Will not the members, landless, toolless, status-less, insist on using the union to attain status, citizenship, control of industry? From this standpoint the union is of course revolutionary.

Be it observed in passing that when we speak of the union as conservative or revolutionary, we are not speaking of what the union says about itself in its preamble or in its official proceedings. We are not speaking of a conscious philosophy, but of the actual functions performed by the union and the attitudes developed in its membership. When the National Association of Manufacturers dubs the American Federation of Labor subversive and talks about unionism and bolshevism in the same breath it is doubtless, superficially speaking, ignorant and stupid, but in a deeper sense it may be said to fight even pure-and-simple trade unionism not because it misunderstands the situation but because it understands the situation only too well. Many a "conservative" union acts on the proper occasion in a very revolutionary and class-conscious fashion. On the other hand, the most "radical" union, provided that it functions continuously in an industry at all, will be found, under whatever camouflage, bargaining collectively in the most approved business fashion with the best of its sisters whom it denounces as yellow and counter-revolutionary. Also be it noted that when we use the term "revolutionary" we are not necessarily implying civil war, dictatorship, extraordinary tribunals, etc.

On the one hand then the union is a business enterprise. It buys and sells on the market. It is a job trust, an insurance society, perhaps a banking house. It must adapt its structure to this bargaining function and it must develop in its leaders and members the attitudes implied, which are not very different from those required of the managers of any capitalistic business enterprise. On the other hand there is required the psychology of idealism, utopianism, agitation, radical criticism, social pioneering.

This dilemma also is obvious and obviously painful. There is no real escape from it. In practice the dilemma is softened temporarily in various ways. Sometimes the more idealistic functions are mostly handed over to a labor political party while the trade union retains the more strictly business movement such as the American Federation of Labor, for example, manages to retain the affiliation of certain bodies tending in the other direction. The same is true within each international union to a greater or lesser extent. Thus each function and tendency finds a degree of release without coming into too close and constant contact with its opposite. Similarly specialization develops among the officers of a union—one becomes a business man, meets his fellow business man, the employer, and strikes a shrewd but "fair" bargain with him; another union official harangues the employees in a mass meeting held at the same time and fires them with determination eventually to eliminate the boss and "take" over industry.

But withal the difficulty is softened, not eliminated. The union must be constructed with a view to two very divergent ends. Its officers must be dual personalities. Its members seek the impossible. All accordingly have "divided souls" and they seek relief from the pain of their inner conflict in frequent and bitter external conflict with each other.

It seems plausible, by the way, that one of the reasons why these factional struggles often afflict most terribly the very unions generally regarded as the most progressive is that these unions have tried in some degree, though inadequately, to educate their members both with regard to the facts in modern industry and society and with regard to the history, functions and problems of the labor movement. The membership in such unions is accordingly more conscious of inferior status, makes more demands upon the union and at the same time is somewhat more clearly aware of the dilemmas the union confronts. They cannot therefore take things as they come, as is often the case among less sophisticated workers. To them the issue between "lefts" and "rights" seems inescapable and is deadly serious.

In the third place the workers as a group are persecuted and discriminated against. They are regarded as inferior. They are subjected to numerous limitations even in countries where there is normal equality of opportunity. The trade union itself is always at the outset an illegal organization. In America it is still subject to all sorts of legal restrictions upon its legal activities. In the popular mind a trade union leader is either a bolshevik with a bomb in his pocket or a grafter of the Brindell type. No matter how far removed he may be from either type and how capable he may be, it is seldom that he occupies the same place in the public esteem that would be accorded to a business or professional man of comparable ability.

Now it is a commonplace of social psychology that any group so situated—having inferior status, proscribed, persecuted, frustrated in the achievement of its aims, prevented from uniting effectively to fight its foes—will turn its energies in upon itself, take out upon itself the enmity and bitterness it is prevented from applying effectively to its foes and so develop extreme and virulent forms of factionalism. This analysis has been verified repeatedly in the history of racial, national and religious minorities; and enyone who has even a passing acquaintance with the history of the labor movement can think of instances which provide additional verification.

In other words, the weakness of the union's legal and social position is the cause of factionalism, not factionalism the cause of its weakness.

Because, then, the trade union must seek to develop the structure and attitudes of an army and a discussion group, of a business enterprise and a revolutionary movement, and because it is a proscribed and persecuted group, we must expect in the nature of the case that there will be a constant tendency for its divergent elements to break forth into factional strife.

This anaylsis of the general features of structure and function does not, however, furnish an answer to the more concrete questions as to why strife breaks forth just when and where it does, why it takes on peculiarly virulent and dangerous forms at certain points, and how the violence of the struggle may be somewhat softened or be utilized for the ultimate development rather than for the destruction of the movement. For this a more detailed scrutiny of recent happenings in the movement is required and to this survey we turn next.

Next time: Some features not so important as they seem.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

Little Hans came home with two black eyes and a battered face. "Fighting again," said his mother. "Didn't I tell you that when you were angry you should count to a hundred before you do anything?" "Yes, mother, but the other boy's mother had told him only to count up to fifty."—Der Gots (Vienna).

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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1926

Tomorrow, Saturday, July 31st, is the last day for registration for the primary election. Those who have not registered this year will not be able to vote because a complete new registration is necessary. The registration office will be open until midnight and every citizen ought to be on the list.

Recently twenty-two Senators requested the United States Trade Commission to investigate mergers that have taken place during the past few years, and now the New York Sun, organ of the Morgan interests, resents the idea and says the request was an unparalleled piece of effrontery. If the mergers were all of a kind that will be harmless to the people why should there be any objection to an investigation of them?

One of the first cases to be met under the state law prohibiting the throwing of matches and burning tobacco from moving vehicles has just been completed in Siskiyou county. Constable Henry Snider apprehended four men riding in a car from which a cigarette had been cast, which resulted in the starting of a forest fire. These four men, Elmer Nicholas, Horace Nettles, Roy Barnum and Arley Welch, appeared before Judge William D. Hunt of Mount Shasta City, who imposed a fine of $25 and delivered a strong speech placing the court on record in favor of rigid enforcement of the state fire laws. Three additional cases have recently been concluded on the Cleveland National Forest, two of the culprits being fined $25 each and one $50.

The girls and women in American industry are the wives, daughters, and sisters of the American working men. If only the wives, daughters, and sisters of trade union men were enrolled in the labor movement, we would have a women's movement of tremendous mass strength and vitality. On this point, therefore, the committee on organization of the Women's Trade Union League recommends that the most valiant efforts be made through every agency by which union men can be reached to persuade them to carry trade unionism back into their homes, to bring up their children to appreciate the essential nobility and fineness of the labor movement, and to practical acceptance of the economic security and freedom which trade unionism will bring to them in their working life.

Acquiring a Reputation

In going over our exchanges during the week we came upon a story that reminded us very much of the Industrial Association of San Francisco and how it started in with the confidence of a great many of the business leaders of the city and why it is now being shunned by them. Here is the story as we clipped it from the exchange:

"He was a new neighbor in a country district and came with a reputation that led the settlers to trust him.

"In a few months he began to form a new name for himself.

"For instance, he had a shrewd idea in swapping and after the deal was over the other fellow found he had been bitten by the newcomer.

"One day he appeared at the home of a neighbor and suggested that he would like to trade roosters, and produced a big Plymouth Rock as his share of the deal. Trade made and the new bird went into the neighbor's yard. In a few days the rooster began to bloat at the crop until he was swollen like a pouter pigeon.

"About that time the son of the expert swapper happened to visit the neighbor and, seeing the condition of the big bird, he quietly remarked to the new owner: 'You should put a knife into his breast. That's the way papa did and then the swelling always goes down.'

"Then the neighbor knew that the former owner of the Plymouth Rock had sold the price of a good name for the value of a sick chicken and must in the future be carefully watched."

This story exactly illustrates the Industrial Association position. When it came into existence it set forth a set of principles that its officers said were to guide it in all of its actions, and as the principles appeared to be fair and reasonable, the business men of this city contributed liberally to the fund it raised, entertaining the idea that they were donating their money to a worthy cause, but now they discover that the Association, instead of being a helpful institution, is a most harmful disturber in our industrial activities, and is, therefore, unworthy of the confidence and co-operation of those who have the interests of the city and the great mass of its people at heart.

The Industrial Association has striven to keep down wages and break down working conditions for the men and women who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows, and every time any misunderstanding or disagreement has occurred between the unions and employers it has injected itself into the affair without any invitation from either party, and in some instances, over the actual protests of both parties to the issue. It has in this way kept up strife in some of the industries of the city for several years, thus causing loss to the workers, to the industries, to the commercial interests and the people of the city generally.

Now, however, it has come to be known to almost everyone for just what it is, and many of those who formerly were willing contributors to its fund are now refusing to have anything to do with it. The rooster they got from the Industrial Association is now all puffed up, and the formerly gullible business men are fully aware that they have been gyped in the trade. They know that good wages and satisfactory working conditions for the worker mean better and more prosperous conditions for them, and they know that this meddlesome institution has brought about the very opposite state of affairs.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Latest developments in prohibition enforcement in San Francisco clearly indicate that it is not possible to get men of character and intelligence to accept positions of that kind, and that the silly Volstead law is doing ten times as much harm as good. It is leading to a disregard for all law on the part of large numbers of people in every section of the country, there are those fanatical enough to still insist that the law is a good thing, and not all of them are insane on other subjects. Sooner or later the law will be changed, and the sooner the better for all the people.

This government is founded upon the will of the people. If the will of the people can be bought, or if the will of the people can be defeated by chicanery, then the whole theory of our government is a failure, and the mighty edifice, the foundations of which were laid by the revolutionary fathers, the walls of which have been constructed in a century and a half of time, will fall. In its ruin will be buried the hopes of mankind and the destiny of the United States.—Senator Reed of Missouri.

Contrary to general opinion, the largest percentage of wealth in the United States is found in agriculture, and not in industry. This is emphasized by the financial house of Spencer Trask & Co., in reviewing the Federal Trade Commission's report on the wealth of the United States, following a three years' study authorized by the Senate. "The fact that the value of agriculture was 4 per cent greater than that of manufacturing and mining is rather unexpected, their percentage being 18 and 14, respectively," says the Spencer Trask review. "The largest item, and one-quarter of the total amount, is represented by houses, dwellings and personal property. It is rather surprising to find that government property is $42,000,000,000, or 12 per cent. Railroads and public utilities are credited with being only 13 per cent of the whole, but this figure has, undoubtedly, increased because of large expenditures during the past three years. Stocks and bonds were not considered in compiling the report because they are merely the credit evidences of wealth."

The business interests of San Francisco ought to understand that so long as they support a meddlesome, trouble-breeding institution like the Industrial Association, which injects itself into industrial questions where it has no right whatever to take part, there will be no industrial peace in this city. Those who are holding fat jobs under the Industrial Association, of course, will try their best to persuade business men to contribute to the funds out of which come their salaries, but if a man has sense enough to carry on a business enterprise he should be able to see through the schemes of those who want his money purely for their own benefit. The organized workers of this city are for peace and harmony, and are always willing to sit at the conference table with employers and iron out disputed matters. The Industrial Association, on the other hand, sits back in a high-handed fashion and says it will not talk to anybody, not even public officials who have been elected as the representatives of all the people, and that it will do precisely as it pleases about all matters without regard for those who must suffer as a consequence of its brazen action. Under such circumstances it is hard to understand why any intelligent person would contribute money to support such an outrageous organization.

WIT AT RANDOM

Ysobel—"No, daddy, I won't need any clothes this summer."

Father—"Ye gods! I was afraid it would come to that!"—Life.

A. H. writes—"The mosquito is like a child; the moment he stops making a noise you know he is getting into something."—Boston Transcript.

A Kansas man has discovered how to find a needle in a haystack. He sat on the stack.—Life.

"Does my practising make you nervous?" asked the man who was learning to play a saxophone.

It did when I first heard the neighbors discussing it," replied the man next door, "but I'm getting so now that I don't care what happens to you."—Tit-Bits.

There was a landlubber with the shipwrecked crew that had been adrift for two days, with hope at low ebb.

"What's that?" exclaimed the landsman, pointing into the distance. "That's land, isn't it?"

"I see nothing but the horizon," replied the first mate.

"Well, hang it, that's better than nothing. Let's pull for it."—Capper's Weekly.

Binks bought a new shirt, and on a slip pinned to the inside found the name and address of a girl, with the words, "Please write, and send photograph."

"Ah!" breathed Binks, here is romance."

And forthwith he wrote the girl, and sent her a picture of himself. In due course of time an answer came, and with heart a-flutter Binks opened it. It was only a note.

"I was just curious to see," it read, "what kind of looking gink would wear such a cheap shirt."—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

"John," said Mrs. Norris to her husband, "I'm really afraid our Junior is lazy. He persuades little Freddy to do all his work."

"Lazy!" exclaimed Norris. "That's executive ability!"

"Harold says he's going to marry the prettiest girl in town," remarked Marjorie.

"The idea!" exclaimed Laura indignantly. "Why, I don't even know him!"

"Have you any dog-rose slips?" asked the suburbanite of the new clerk in the nursery shop.

"No, sir, but we have collie flower seeds, if those will do."

The proprietor turned his back for a moment and the newsboy deftly filched an apple from the fruit stand. A benevolent old gentleman observed the threft and shook his head sadly.

"My boy," he said, "isn't it possible to obtain food without practicing such tricks?"

"Might be," admitted the newsy, "but a little practice makes you a lot slicker at it."

The captain was making a final check-up of instructions before sending Private Jones to his solitary listening post in a shell-hole.

"Now, what will you do if they start shooting and the shells begin to break in this sector?" he asked.

"Form a line, sir," replied the buck promptly.

"Dumb! How will you form a line with only one man?"

"A bee-line for home, sir."

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The big question just now is "Who's going to Russia today?" Some people seem to be as crazy to go to Russia as others are to make a pilgrimage to Coney Island or Yellowstone Park. But in reality it's much crazier to go to Russia than it is to go to Coney. At Coney the visitor can get hot dogs and roller coaster rides. In Russia he can get red flags and lectures on how beautifully everything is going to work sometime. The popular notion that the would-be pilgrims are pining to go to Russia just to drink tea made in samovars and swim in the Volga is probably exaggerated. They probably don't plan to swim in the Volga.

* * *

The roster of "Who's going to Russia today" never looks the same in any two consecutive weeks. One week a great many seem desirous of going. But week by week the list becomes weaker and weaker and now nobody knows who's really going to Russia. The dictatorship of the proletariat offers to provide good board and lodging for turists who will see only what they are supposed to see and listen to nothing that ought not be repeated. But when a person is living well enough at home and doesn't have to go into exile for any known reason, lots of persons ask why should they take a chance on a promise like that.

* * *

Many pictures of all the leading communist faces have been printed and almost everyone knows what they look like, so there's no reason to go to Russia to see them. Of course if a delegation of American trade unionists should show up in Moscow some of the dear commissars might put on a clean shirt for the event, but even going to Moscow to see a commissar in a clean shirt isn't so much of an attraction. There are lots of clean shirts right at home. There was some talk about it being necessary for someone to go to Russia who would be so absolutely amazing as a piece of observing machinery that he could come back and tell the American labor movement just what is going on in Russia. There also is still some talk of the discovery of perpetual motion.

* * *

Of course only a few can afford a summer vacation trip to Russia and that's another reason for the operation of the law of diminishing returns in the matter of the roster of "Who's going to Russia today?" It's much cheaper to get some place nearer home—and a lot easier to get back. All in all, no sooner does a person begin to think about going to Russia to see the sights than he begins to think also about not going. The slogan, "See America First," is doing a lot more business than it was a couple of months ago. Even bolsheviks can be seen at home—and after taking a look at a few of them they don't seem to be worth going all the way to Russia to observe.

* * *

The only American who has gone to Russia and who prefers to stay there is Bill Haywood. Those who paid the expenses of Bill's trip are said to wish he hadn't made up his mind to go. Bill, it is rumored, would like to come so he could tell others what is going on over there and save them all the time and expense of going to see, but he's kept so busy that he has delegated the job over here to his friend Foster. That being the case, some will "Ask Mr. Foster," and take their vacations nearer home. Others will just pine away and never be the same again.

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US—VII.

It is elemental psychology that we learn by imitation. If this is sound, it is not difficult to imagine primitive men, observing nature in calm and storm, seeking to imitate it. From the storm he learned to stand up on his hind legs and bawl threateningly. Thus he clothed himself with power and frightened his fellows who had not learned the trick. Then when nature smiled as on a June day, he put on the habiliments of calm majesty and doled out equally benign smiles.

Thus out of nature come those divine impulses which make some the race leaders and others washerwoman. The clothes still swing on the lines in the June sunshine, visible from my study window. The butterflies still flutter about the flowers. Nobody ever stops to inquire why it is so. Women have been doing the family washing since time immemorial.

That's the way it is with many things. What is of old time is sanctified. That's the reason so many goblins hang on so persistently. That is the reason they are hard to scotch. Political goblins in America date back to the Washington administration, and before.

Washington, aside from being a very level-headed man, was a very lovable man because of his innate sense of justice. In matters of government he was above all a federalist, a proponent of a strong centralized power. How strong the central power should be in his opinion, however, is mere speculation. He believed the people should have a word in all governmental affairs that they understood. He knew that a government, to live, must be able to pay its debts; that to pay its debts it must have power to collect the necessary money.

Washington had a very profound love for liberty not only for himself but for all the people. Inevitably he would hold that liberty was inseparably connected with that centralized government. What more natural than his words: "Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to confirm the attachment. The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety; of your' prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize."

Only a federalist could picture so glowing a picture tending to show the intimate connection between liberty and a strong central government for which he contended against fearful odds; odds that eventually led him to lay aside the duties of chief executive to resume the position of humble citizen in the Republic.

There was a very decided conflict of opinion even before then between proponents of the strong centralized government and the proponents of the theory of loosely federated states which had proved inadequate in the years between the close of the Revolutionary War and the adoption of the Constitution. The problem of the form of government then was the goblin which agitated men's souls. The federalists held control of the government long enough to get it on its feet despite the efforts of the brave patriots who feared the central government would evolve into a tyrannous overlord.

That tyrannous overlord fear was pumped into the people from the very day the tyranny of King George was overthrown. After twelve years of federalist rule the people outvoted the proponents of the strong centralized government theory. They elected Jefferson.

SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH*.

By the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

6. FEWER CLOTHES—MORE SUN—FOR BABIES.

The institution of sun baths for babies and young children in any American community is not easy because tradition and convention have been opposed to them for many generations. Climatic conditions in many parts of this country make warm clothing a necessity during the winter season. During the spring, summer and fall, however, babies and little children wear much more clothing than is necessry. One has only to take off a baby's or a little child's clothes and watch him play in the sun to know that it is convention and not instinct which demands clothes at this age. Tradition also says that sunlight may injure a baby's eyes. If the baby's face is turned so that the eyes look away from the sun or if the older child wears a cotton shade hat in hot weather, the eyes will not be injured. Old traditions and conventions are hard to break. New traditions and conventions must be established by small groups and slowly the rest of the community will follow.

The technic of the sun bath will vary somewhat according to locality, climate, season, weather and facilities in the home. Sunlight is free to all and sun baths can be given to all babies at some season of the year. Southern babies can have outdoor sun baths the year around. Northern babies are less fortunate, but even in our climate partial sun baths can be given nearly all the year and complete sun baths all the summer months. In practically all parts of the United States, preliminary outdoor sun baths can be started by the first of March. A corner of the yard or porch should be selected where the morning sun shines warmly, but where the child will be protected from the wind. Here the baby's hands and face and head may be exposed to the sun for varying lengths of time, beginning with five or ten or even fifteen minutes and increasing gradually during the month as the sun gets warmer. If the baby is turned first on one side and then on the other, both cheeks may be exposed without injury to the eyes. The hands may be exposed, at first one at a time, later both together. The bonnet may be pushed daily further back until the whole head is exposed. In many parts of the country these preliminary sun baths may be started in February or even January. During these sun baths in early spring sunburn need not be feared, because the intensity of the sunlight is not yet very great. Later in the season shorter exposures may be necessary at first.

*Syndicated to this paper by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

Greek dictator "settles" strikes by exiling labor leaders to Agean islands.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is the oldest of the railroad workers' brotherhoods?

A.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, organized in 1863.

Q.—How did the word "boycott" originate?

A.—The word is derived from the name of Capt. Boycott, an Irish landlord whose tenants refused to deal with him in any way.

Q.—Who is Ethelbert Stewart?

A.—He is commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

Q.—Are there any statistics on the number of workers permanently out of employment in the United States?

A.—There are no authentic figures. According to a report of the Russell Sage Foundation after a five-year study, from 10 to 12 per cent of the workers in the United States are continuously out of work, when good and bad years are averaged.

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor begin work for the eight-hour day?

A.—Agitation for the eight-hour day began with the first convention in 1881, which declared: "Grasp one idea, viz., less hours and better pay."

FOUR-HOUR WORKDAY IN OFFING.

(By International Labor News Service.)

A four-hour day may be in store for the workers of America and the world, according to Norman E. Richardson, professor of religious education at Northwestern University. In his opinoin, it seems that the entire nation "is going to join the leisure class."

The professor is particularly interested in the diminishing working hour prospect from the standpoint of an educator. He believes that the new era of leisure, already forming, places upon schools the duty of "educating for leisure."

"Civilization is turning a corner," he said. "We have worked so hard and to such advantage that the necessity of toil is gradually disappearing. The good old days when Puritan sentiment required an apology for leisure are gone forever.

"In a single generation the industrial workday among the most progressive nations has dropped from ten to eight hours.

"And this movement has not spent itself. Economists are talking soberly of the time when, with everybody working heartily and to the best occupational advantage, the world's work will be done on the basis of a four-hour day. The whole nation, it seems, is going to join the leisure class."

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

THE FIRE ENGINE.

Clang! Clang! goes the fire engine with all of the small boys in the neighborhood running after it. The fire engine is one of the wonders so often seen that most people have ceased to wonder at them. The modern fire engine represents inventive skill of the highest type. They doubtless had fires in the ancient times, and the fire was early dubbed the "devouring element." Accordingly, the Romans had mechanisms which served as fire extinguishers. These apparatus seem to have been common in the time of Trojan, who was emperor from 98 to 117. His architect, Appollodorus, discourses on leathern bags with pipes used to put out fires. The bags were squeezed and the water squirted from the pipes.

Hero, of Alexandria, the famous Greek mathematician, tells of "siphons used in conflagrations" during the first century. In 1618 there were in use in Augsburg big squirts mounted on wheels. A fire engine later mounted on wheels was used in Nuremburg. It had a cistern, was drawn by two horses and cast a jet of water to a height of 80 feet. A work published in England about 1634 speaks of "squirts and petty engines to be drawn upon wheels from place to place to quench fire among building: the use whereof has been found very commodious and profitable in cities."

The fire engine of later type had its inception when the squirts gave way to a pump on wheels. The application of steam power to the fire engine is credited to George Braithwaite, a celebrated engineer of London. In 1829 he built the "Novelty." The machine threw 200 gallons a minute to a height of 90 feet. It was employed successfully in London.

John Ericcson, builder of the famous "Monitor," designed the most efficient fire apparatus of his time. He won the gold medal offered by the Mechanics' Institute of New York City. In its report the committee said: "The points of excellence belong to an engine weighing less than two and one-half tons, that with the lowest estimate of speed, has a power of 108 men and will throw 3000 pounds of water a minute to a height of 105 feet, through a 1½-inch nozzle."

From then on the advance in fire engine design was rapid until we have the present apparatus capable of delivering 1500 gallons a minute.

Note—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

"What are you crying for, my lad?"

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Louis F. Guedet has circularized his hundreds of friends and customers, stating that he had recently acquired the entire title to the printing office formerly conducted under the name of Guedet & Downey, and that henceforth the firm name will be Guedet Printing Company. He will continue to conduct the business at the old stand, 344 Kearny street.

In last week's issue of the Clarion appeared an item stating that Wm. Brown, formerly of Brown & Hoberg, had purchased the linotype composition plant at 25 Jessie street. This was partially an error and partially true. Wm. Brown has purchased the linotype composition plant at 25 Jessie street, but Mr. Brown was not a member of the firm of Brown & Hoberg. Up until very recently Mr. Brown had been employed at the G. H. McCallum Company. The firm of Brown & Hoberg is still intact at their former location at 442 Sansome street. This was not an intentional misstatement but an error, which was the result of hurry in preparing these items.

At the last meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 the union voted to discontinue the contest for the return of non-labeled printed matter which has been conducted for the past several months. The returns received did not justify the expenditure of the amount of money necessary to conduct this campaign. Therefore, it was the belief of the membership that the contest should be discontinued, at least temporarily.

In order that A. F. Moore, Al Crackbon, M. H. Beach and Joe Sullivan, who sailed last week for Tokio, Japan, may know that they had the best wishes of their host of friends in this city, the members of the "Goofus Club" at the Allied Printing Trades Club sent the boys a radiogram giving them the latest quotations on the pangini game. The quartet above received the message with good cheer and answered the gang at the club with like greetings.

"Chick" Smoot, well-known to printers throughout the Western states, arrived in this city this week and deposited a Boise, Idaho, card. Mr. Smoot has been located at Boise for the past year, where he had been in attendance on his aged mother, who was stricken with paralysis in January. Mrs. Smoot passed away in May.

Jess Newell, of the Call-Post chapel, left last Friday to spend two weeks visiting his parents in Portland, Ore.

"Jack" Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, spent Monday in San Francisco calling upon friends. Mr. Dalton, accompanied by his wife, were en route to spend several weeks' vacation visiting her parents in Michigan.

Chas. Staples, chairman of the Call-Post chapel, has returned to work after several weeks' vacation spent camping and fishing on the Garcia river near Pt. Arena. Mr. Staples and his family annually form part of a large party, who spend their vacations at some favorite camp spot together, and he reports this year's trip a wonderful success and plenty of fish to be had in the Garcia River.

The Walter N. Brunt Company has just completed installation of a full Ludlow equipment in their office. The addition of the Ludlow machine to the Brunt composing room makes it one of the most modern and up-to-date composing rooms in this city.

From the Los Angeles Citizen we learn that Clark B. Hicks, former president of Denver Typographical Union No. 49, has been elected secretary-treasurer of that union to succeed the late Frank C. Birdsall, who passed away in that city recently.

The Southern California Labor Press notes that Ross Wilson, assistant foreman of the Call-Post, has been spending several weeks visiting his brother, Maynard M. Wilson, of the Los Angeles Examiner composing room.

H. H. Benner left last Saturday for a month's trip to San Francisco and other Northern California points.—Southern California Labor Press.

P. M. Ross, manager of the Los Angeles Linotyping Co., has been spending several days visiting friends in San Francisco. This is Mr. Ross' first visit to this city in six years.

J. J. O'Rourke, chairman of the Bulletin, has returned from a 16-day trip to Yosemite Valley. "Casey" said he made the trip from the Valley floor to Glacier Point via the famous ledge trail, and further said that once was enough. He doesn't recommend that trail to park promenaders. Outside of that a fine time was had.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Astounding how the younger generation is rising from the depths! The old spav who ululated to the effect that you can't keep a good man down wasn't "all wet"—witness the meteoric rise of Frank Sherman, who announces he is foreman of The Weakly Blah.

A tip to holders of Vanderbilt stock: Ask Harry Crotty for latest quotations. He will be charmed to oblige, nor will his acominated diction disclose his belief that these same holders are a distinct species of genus homo.

Guess Charley Cooper reasoned that if every one else in the shop could take a vacation he also should be no less privileged. Anyway, he's communing with nature in a rural retreat and letting John Dow, the assistant ad foreman, snap the whip.

They say confession is good for what ails you, so Harry Ball ought to be in fine fettle. He willingly confesses his vacation is over now that the skipper is back from a vacation.

Eddie Porter is a great little collector; he's treasurer—and collector, too—of half a dozen societies; to be truthful, his usual salutation upon meeting somebody is, "You owe me" and an outstretched palm. Both of these cheerful greetings were absent last week, the outstretched palm especially, as Eddie had spent his Sunday lying on the seashore in the genial rays of Old Sol and had acquired one of those quick coats of tan which are not conducive to animated exertion.

Elmer McGraw motored up state over the week-end and had a pleasant journey going and coming until he reached Sausalito. Did he have to wait for a ferry? Well, the mildest opinion Elmer expresses is that they ought to build a bridge across.

No matter if the goof who stole his lumber did have one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel, Eddie Haefer would give him a shove if given a chance. Eddie was all set to build a house on his Walnut Creek ranch, had the lumber yard deliver the lumber and he and Mrs. Haefer went out Sunday prepared to do an honest day's work, only to find that somebody else had been busy—hauling lumber away.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

NOT YET ADJUSTED.

Jurisdiction differences between the international unions of carpenters and sheet metal workers remain unsettled. Last May the two parties reached an agreement, but sheet metal workers' officials have been instructed to again meet with the carpenters and "more clearly define in an agreement certain classes of work that have been in dispute between the organizations for a number of years." The sheet metal workers' decision was reached after a three-day conference of the executive board and representatives of a large number of locals. Nothing will be done in the matter until the return of President Hutcheson of the carpenters, who is in England as a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress.

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WHO WANTS BOSS RULE?

By John P. Frey

Editor, International Molders' Journal.

A general attack is being made on the primary system. All of the old arguments of the opposition are being repeated by a large portion of the daily press, and these are supplemented by reference to the fortunes which were spent by candidates in the recent Pennsylvania primary.

As the trade union movement supported the primary system as effectively as it did the introduction of the Australian ballot, the present opposition is of real interest. Under the convention system the mass of the people have had little if any voice in the selection of candidates. Under the primary system it is possible for labor to secure the nomination of men from its own ranks, or of men whose friendship for labor and understanding of labor's problems has been fully proven.

The present effort to bring discredit upon the primary system has its strongest argument in the several million dollars spent in the Pennsylvania primary. No way will ever be found of preventing men of wealth from contributing liberally to campaign funds, but so far as the matter of expense is concerned, what took place in Pennsylvania might be contrasted with what occurred in Iowa, where the successful candidate Brookhart had a campaign fund of about seven thousand dollars.

There may be features of the primary law in some states not altogether satisfactory, but the method of improving a poor fitting coat is not by throwing it into the rag bag.

We are being told that the judgment of the mass of the people is not as sound and practical as that of the select few with their better channels of information. Perhaps there is some truth in the statement that the majority are not as well informed on some specific subjects as the few who give all of their attention to its study.

But no one has suggested that we determine the surgeon's skill, the engineer's ability and the educator's knowledge by a vote at the primaries. The mass of the people, less informed than they should be, must at least have a fairly direct voice in choosing the patriots who, for the welfare of the nation and their constituents, are willing to surrender the comforts of private life to labor in Washington and the state capitals. Unless they do, they must suffer from misrepresentation.

If a primary law develops weaknesses, these should be eliminated, but the primary must be retained, for unless it is we are certain to have boss rule on a continually growing scale, a system of boss rule under which the mass of the people will have little to say in selecting their representatives, and little if any opportunity of throwing out of public life the incompetents, the representatives of special privilege and the rascals

BLACKLIST DEPENDS ON SECRECY.

"The trade union depends upon openness and publicity, while employers' organizations are largely based upon cunning and secrecy," says the Bakers' Journal.

"Even the father of modern social economy, Adam Smith, recognized this difference between employers' associations and labor unions.

"The masters, he said, do not only ally themselves against journeymen. There prevails among them a 'silent understanding,' which is much more dangerous to the workers than a fight openly directed against them.

"What was recognized more than 150 years ago by Adam Smith can be observed in our present times, practically day after day. Employers' organizations carefully try to shield every activity against publicity. Shortly after they organize for common action against the workers, the blacklist makes its appearance.

"The powerful industrial lords do not believe in open fighting. They prefer the ambush method."

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Lockout and strike of 10,000 cleaners and dyers in New York city settled; union gains victory as employers abandon attempt to enforce 20 per cent wage reduction.

International Miners' Federation announces Russian Government contributed $2,100,000 to striking miners' union; total of $3,500,000 received from all sources.

Temporary injunction issued against International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, prohibiting it from interfering with New York city cloak designers.

Solicitor General of Georgia charges fraud and bucket shop speculation were factors in closing of 117 banks in Georgia and Florida.

President Coolidge announces he favors legislation for dealing with coal situation on basis of new railroad labor law.

Felix E. Dzerzhinsky, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Russian government, dies of heart disease; was inflexible in pursuit of alleged enemies of soviet government.

Prohibition law greatest cause of present-day crime, declares warden of New York city district prisons and House of Detention for Men.

New York city police arrest nearly 400 striking garment workers for mass picketing; most fined $5 or $3.

Item of nearly $4,000 spent for policemen's clubs during recent English general strike arouses anger of Labor members of Edinburgh town council.

Postal service in Shanghai, China, paralyzed by strike of 2,200 employees.

Facist press in Italy gloats as autocracy is reported spreading in Europe.

Gentiles to meet Jews on conference on better understanding between races, at Olivet, Mich., August 8-15.

Orders for movements of trains in St. Paul, Minn., station yard transmitted by radio; system is permanent, it is announced.

Don R. Mellett, Canton, Ohio, editor and crusader against vice, mysteriously murdered; killing believed result of his campaign against crime and corruption.

Seven Haitian editors imprisoned by President Borno for demanding relief at hands of American government for condition of anarchy said to exist under American occupation.

World trade in 1925 reached its pre-war volume for first time since armistice, Department of Commerce reports.

Adoption of co-operative methods in use in Denmark would be of enormous benefit to American farmers, former Governor Lowden of Illinois declares.

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JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, July 24, 1926.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by Temporary Chairman Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Delegates—Absentees noted.

First Order of Business—Permanent organization of the committee. The following officers were nominated and elected: President, James Gallagher; vice-president, George Cook; secretary, John A. O'Connell; assistant secretary, A. C. Gilson; sergeant-at-arms, J. R. Matheson; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Dan Dougherty.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications—Filed—From San Francisco Building Trades Council certifying that the Council has concurred in the recommendation of the Joint Labor Day Committee to hold the celebration in Oakland this year jointly with the Alameda County labor organizations.

Reports of Delegates—Bay District Council of Carpenters has decided to take part in the Oakland parade and will furnish a band and a float. United Laborers No. 1 will parade. Culinary Joint Board of San Francisco will have a float in the Oakland Parade. Boilermakers No. 6 will parade. Iron Trades Division will furnish a band. Molders No. 164 will parade. Delegates from the following organizations stated that their organizations are likely to parade as soon as they have a chance to consider the matter officially: Carpenters No. 22, Longshore Lumberman, Ice Wagon Drivers, Auto Mechanics No. 1305.

Labor Day Committee of Alameda County, through its representatives, George Durant, Wm. A. Spooner, Don Witt and Charles R. Gurney, gave a preliminary report and tentative program for the Oakland celebration, stating that it would consist of a parade, to start at 11 a. m., the line of march to be outlined later; a celebration at Idora Park in the afternoon and literary exercises and ball at the Oakland Auditorium in the evening. The Oakland Tribune and a local broadcasting station will broadcast the literary exercises. Lake Merritt will be illuminated; the city of Oakland is to participate officially in the celebration, and everything will be done to make the celebration the finest ever held in Alameda County. Further details will be given at the next meeting.

It was then moved, seconded and carried that the Joint Committee meet again two weeks from date, on Saturday evening, August 7, 1926, at 8:15 p. m. in the San Francisco Labor Temple.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 23, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present with the exception of Financial Secretary J. J. McTiernan, who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Molders' Union No. 164, John Metcalfe, vice Frank Joseph, term expired. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Stove Mounters' International Union, relative to the unfair attitude of the Estate Stove Company of Hamilton, Ohio. From Paste Makers' Union, inclosing list of macaroni factories which are fair to their union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting a boycott be levied on Ebersole Coffee and Doughnut Shop, 1166 Market street. From Mr. Louis Shenson, relative to controversy with Butchers' Union No. 115. From the American Federation of Labor, appealing for financial assistance for the British miners.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From Union Trades Label Department, relative to purchasing only union-made products for the celebration on Labor Day.

Referred to Secretary—From the office of the Board of Supervisors, stating they will hold a meeting on August 3rd to consider applications for franchises to build a bridge across San Francisco Bay and requesting a representative of the Council be present at said meeting.

Referred to Non-Partisan Committee—From Longshore Lumbermen's Union, stating it had endorsed the candidacy of D. C. Murphy, Joseph M. Golden and W. R. Hagerty for the different offices to which they aspire.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Moving Picture Operators' Union, relative to participating in the Labor Day celebration this year at Oakland. Also from the United Laborers' Union on the same subject.

Request Complied With—From the Golden Gate Ferry Company, requesting the Council to petition the Railroad Commission to grant the request of the Golden Gate Ferry Company to operate a ferry between this city and Alameda. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegates Ferguson, Flatley and Bonsor, requesting His Honor Mayor Rolph to instruct the Board of Public Works to comply with the desire of the Board of Supervisors to grant the increase of forty cents to certain groups of Municipal Railway Employees. On motion the resolutions were adopted. Resolutions read:

Whereas, After a careful survey of the financial condition of the Municipal Railway, by its Joint Committee on Finance and Public Utilities, the Board of Supervisors by unanimous vote recommended that the Board of Public Works grant an increase of forty cents per day to certain groups of Municipal Railway employees, which recommendation was accepted by the representatives of all the parties in interest; and

Whereas, At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Public Works the Commissioners stated they would be glad to grant the increase recommended by the Supervisors, provided funds were made available to do so; and

Whereas, Three days afterwards the Board of Public Works granted an increase of forty cents a day to platform men, and has since persistently refused to consider the other groups interested; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby petitions the Board of Supervisors to request His Honor Mayor Rolph that he instruct the Board of Public Works to comply with the desires of the Board of Supervisors; and further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Council present this resolution to the Board of Supervisors and urge upon the members concurrence therein.

Reports of Unions—Bakers—Complained of action taken by Cooks' Union in refusing to work where members of Bakers were employed. Janitors—Have issued a pamphlet containing list of fair halls; requested unions to make use of them. Sailors—Matson Navigation Company discriminating against members in taking crews from this port. Waiters—Donated $100 to British miners. Auto Mechanics—Requested a greater interest in the signing of the pledge cards which have been issued. Joint Board of Culinary Workers—Have been successful in defending themselves in injunction proceedings; commended Judge Shortall for his fairness.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported progress in the matter of proposed franchises for the operation of busses. Reported progress in the matter of resolutions introduced by Delegate Vandeleur.

Promotional League—Reported that Delegate Desepte and Mr. H. Glover, representative of Hatters' International Union, were at San Mateo organizing a Promotional League and Women's Auxiliary; the League is publishing a list of stores carrying union label goods.

Brother James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, addressed the Council, giving a resume of labor conditions in the East, especially in Pennsylvania and suggested that study classes be organized for workers' education.

Receipts—$363.45. **Expenses**—$149.45.

Council adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission
Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

BENDER'S
The Family Shoe Store
2412 Mission St., near Twentieth
Packard Shoes for Men
Martha Washington Shoes for Women

The States Restaurant
MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.
Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE GOODS
Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street
Phone Lakeside 1246
Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
Phone Mission 5744

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697
Sterling Auto Top Co.
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING AND TRIMMING
633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

Dr. Wilson
CURES YOUR
COFFEE TROUBLES
38c--40c--45c--50c
2 Stores: Granada Market, Market St. bet. 3d & 4th
Factory: Mission St. bet. 7th & 8th

Now at 1261 Market St., Nr. Hotel Whitcomb
ED. JONES
HARDWARE & TOOL CO.
THE TOOL STORE
TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES
HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
Phones: Market 994, Market 995
1261 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Near Eighth Street

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY
FLOOR SPACE
FOR RENT
SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM
ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN BASEMENT
APPLY
W. N. BRUNT BUILDING
111 SEVENTH STREET
COR. MINNA ST. NEAR MISSION ST.

CONVENTION CALL.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1926.

To Affiliated Unions:

Pursuant to the action of the executive council, you are hereby advised that the twenty-seventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in the Hotel Oakland, Thirteenth and Harrison streets, Oakland, California, beginning at 10 a. m., Monday, September 20, 1926, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation.

Representation in the convention will be upon the following basis:

Each regular affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year, i. e., the total amount paid in for the fiscal year, divided by twelve), as follows:

Unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Central labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Delegates from central labor bodies shall not be seated in the convention unless the local union in which they hold membership is affiliated with the Federation.

Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll-call vote is taken, provided, all fractional votes be eliminated.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Each delegate from the central labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote. No delegate shall be permitted to represent more than one organization, but delegates from central labor councils may also represent the union of their craft.

Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organization he or she represents, and a duplicate of the same shall be forwarded by said secretary to the secretary-treasurer of the Federation at least two weeks prior to the convention.

If an alternate presents credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

All notices of contests must be served on the secretary-treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the committee on credentials and present their evidence.

No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for affiliation at least three months prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization issuing the credentials; provided organizations chartered within three months of the meeting of the convention shall be eligible to representation.

Introduction of Resolutions—Propositions and resolutions may be sent to the secretary in advance of the convention, but cannot be introduced after the second day's session of the convention.

Delegates Must Show Five Union Labels—The constitution, as amended at the twenty-sixth annual convention, provides for the appointment of a union label investigating committee. The duty of said committee is to ascertain the number of union labels shown upon their wearing apparel, and upon the failure of any delegate to show five or more union labels, his name shall be reported to the convention.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are enclosed herewith. The original credentials must be given to the delegates-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor office, Underwood Building, 525 Market street, San Francisco. The duplicate credentials should be mailed at least two weeks prior to the opening of the convention, as provided in the constitution.

Railroad and Steamship Transportation.

As the regular summer excursion fares of the principal steam-railroad companies in California are lower than the special convention rates, it has not been necessary to apply for the usual convention fares to the Oakland convention.

Sixteen-day summer excursion tickets are the lowest rates obtainable, but are sold only on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, with a sixteen-day limit, and stopovers are not allowed.

Very attractive round-trip rates from Los Angeles and San Diego, including meals and berth, are offered by the Los Angeles Steamship Company and the Pacific Steamship Company.

Special Conference on Workers' Education.

Upon recommendation of the committee on education, the executive council has decided to hold a conference on workers' education in the regular convention hall on Tuesday, September 21st, at 8 p. m.

General Information.

All proposed amendments to the constitution should be forwarded to the office of the secretary one week before the opening of the convention.

Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Oakland, Thirteenth and Harrison streets.

Delegates wishing to make hotel or room reservations should correspond with William A. Spooner, 480 Twentieth street, Oakland.

If there should be any further information regarding the convention or the arrangements for the convenience of delegates, it will be communicated in a letter circular, or through the labor press.

Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Roe H. Baker, President,

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer,
Underwood Bldg., 525 Market St.,
San Francisco.

Frank Thomas, Al C. Beck, R. W. Robison, C. E. Dowd, Don T. Stewart, Ros. Mannina, Donald Witt, Elma F. Smith, James E. Hopkins, Chas. Child, James G. Dewey, C. E. Rynearson, Fred Bauer, Vice-Presidents.

All per capita tax for the fiscal year, including the month of August, should be paid before August 31st.

Several little boys and girls were discussing their ancestors, and one of the girls had just stated that she was pure Scotch, as both of her grandparents had come direct to America from Scotland.

When she had finished, a snub nose little fellow began to tell of his family tree. "I'm American, French, Swedish and Lutheran," he stated.

There was silence for a moment when one of his bright young companions spoke up.

"By golly! No wonder you're so freckled!"

Cleaning and dyeing employers of New York city lock out 10,000 workers to force 20 per cent wage reduction.

Phone Hemlock 599
The Hub Restaurant
Nielsen Bros., Prop.
1680 HAIGHT STREET
Market and Haight Streets
Branch of 16th Street Restaurant
3027 16th Street

Phone Kearny 1540
UNION LABEL CLOTHES
Al. Sandell TAILOR
830 MARKET STREET
Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building Second Floor
Corner Ellis Street

Clever-Up Your Appearance
—with a smart new Lundstrom or Stetson felt. If you want a becoming hat, be coming to
"Lundstrom"
HAT COMPANY
72 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 2640 Mission St.
720 Market St. 26 Third St. 3242 Mission St.
1080 Market St. 167 Powell St.
1435 Broadway, Oakland
226 W. 5th St., Los Angeles
UNION MADE SINCE 1884

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES BEDDING
On the
EASIEST TERMS
EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.
1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH
We Give and Redeem American Trading Stamps

"A BOND BETWEEN YOURSELF AND YOUR AMBITIONS"—
A Savings Account
You can begin to save here any time; NOW is the best time to do it. Ask for a Humboldt Ambition Bond—it will furnish you with good reasons for saving.
HUMBOLDT BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, California

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE
Sutter 6654 GEO. W. CASWELL CO. 442 2nd St.

M. Friedman & Co.
259-273 POST ST., NEAR STOCKTON.
FAMOUS FOR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS
Everything for your home—
Your word's good for all the credit you want.

FAIR WARNING

Our Record–Breaking Sale of Men's, Women's, and Children's Fine Shoes is nearing the end.

When You Want Shoes See Us About It!

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORES

Philadelphia Shoe Co.
B. KATSCHINSKI
825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO
525 Fourteenth Street - - Oakland

MISSION STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Frank Lester Cate of the painters, Charles Sutter of the janitors, Thomas Henderson of the structural iron workers, Percy Dow of the musicians, James Dunning of the blacksmiths and helpers, Gideon S. Brower of the carpenters, Michael Gladysz of the upholsterers.

John Metcalfe has succeeded Frank Josephs as a delegate to the Labor Council. Josephs resigned and Metcalfe was seated last Friday evening.

In response to a request from the Board of Supervisors the Labor Council last Friday night decided to have a representative at a meeting on August 3rd to deal with the question of bridging San Francisco Bay and the granting of franchises.

Resolutions introduced by Delegates Ferguson, Flatley and Bonsor have been adopted by the Labor Council asking the Mayor to instruct the Board of Public Works to comply with the desire of the Board of Supervisors to grant an increase of 40 cents per day to employees of the Municipal Railway who were not included at the time the platform men received their increase.

President James H. Maurer of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor addressed the Labor Council last Friday night and gave a review of conditions prevailing in the east at the present time. He was tendered a banquet by his friends on Tuesday evening of this week, at which a number of interesting addresses were made, including one by Maurer himself.

Local labor representatives are beginning enthusiastic preparations for the bay counties' Labor Day celebration in Oakland this year. Plans for the festivities were outlined Saturday at the meeting of the joint Labor Day committee. The parade, the major event of the day, will commence at 11 a. m., considerably later than is customary. The line of march is yet to be decided by the Alameda Central Labor Council. In the afternoon the labor bodies will gather at Idora Park to participate in games, contests and other events being arranged. The evening will be devoted to appropriate exercises in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium.

The Labor Council has reiterated its stand in favor of granting a franchise to the Golden Gate Ferry Company for an Alameda ferry. This, it is believed, would be a decided convenience to working people who cross the bay.

Bakers' Union, Local No. 24, is now among the 63 unions that are affiliated with the Trade Union Promotional League on a 1 cent per capita basis, according to W. G. Desepte, secretary of the league.

Pastemakers' Union has urged the working public to seek the pastes manufactured by union labor. Communications have been sent to the various labor organizations urging their active co-operation.

Arguments on the application of the Industrial Association for a permanent injunction against the Carpenters' Union, restraining it from all activity in the strike now in force, were postponed last Tuesday until next Monday, after which it is likely the court will render a decision in the matter.

Whereabouts of Isaac Nudelman, a baker, 35 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, weighs 135 pounds, dark brown hair, blue eyes; right thumb bent under toward palm as a result of injury received in active service in Russia. Arrived in this country in 1922 from Yampolie, Podolia, Russia. His wife, Frieda, and his seven-year-old son, Abraham, now in Winnipeg, would like to hear from him. Any information will be appreciated by Charles Zunser, 709 Broadway, New York.

The Journeymen Tailors' International Union is sending out a warning to the organized workers and their friends that the National Woolen Mills Company of Parkersburg, West Virginia, is on the unfair list.

It should be the duty of every union man to familiarize himself with the various union labels, the lines of goods bearing the same, the places where they can be obtained and urge upon all others the necessity of doing likewise.

"FREEDOM" IN COMPANY "UNION."

The glib defender of anti-unionism knows which side his bread is buttered.

His favorite claim is "closed shop" of the trade unions.

But note his silence when the employer compels workers to join his company "union." This is different, likewise awkward for propagandists who have builded on sand.

The New York subway strike reveals that every worker must join that company "union." Employees have no option. They must affiliate or not work. Dues are deducted by the company.

Where are this gentry who write voluminous and ponderous advice to trade unionists?

Do the propagandists call attention to these things? Certainly not. The employer is their best customer. He buys their pamphlets on the advantages of company "unions" to distribute to employees.

To tell the facts of the company "union" is unprofessional. It is too good a meal ticket to be exposed.

There is nothing undemocratic in unions insisting that workers in every trade and calling assist in maintaining work conditions.

Society itself rests on this theory.

Neither would it be wrong to apply this principle to the company "union," were it not founded on dishonesty. To compel men to be a party to that dishonesty only expands the deceit.

The company "union" is maintained by the employer. He owns, controls and directs. It is his property. It is intended to pre-empt the field and keep out the legitimate unions.

The company "union" is inexpensive. It has often replaced crude spy systems and cumbersome strikebreaking machinery.

With straw bosses and company favorites in key positions of the company "union," demands for improved work conditions can be sidetracked.

Even wage reductions are secured by having a hand-picked committee "examine the books."

Employers are delighted with their latest anti-union plan. It is so smooth, so simple, so inexpensive. It has the outward appearance of a trade union.

Propagandists complete the job by drugging both workers and the public.

Her lover had appeared with a shiner and she was naturally curious.

"My!" she exclaimed. "How did you get that terrible black eye?"

"Well," he explained gloomily, "I believed the advertisement of a musical house that sells goods on time payments."

"But what has that to do with your eye?"

"Everything. The ad said: "Learn to play a saxophone at our risk."

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 1883 8698

IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET
CREDIT TO UNION MEN